

ON A BASIS OF BONDS

Senator Gorman Wants the Government to Buy Gold.

HIS IDEA OF A COMPROMISE BILL.

Secretary Carlisle Rather Sides with President Cleveland.

THEY WANT TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

The Marylander, Though, Is in Touch with the Senate and Knows That Unconditional Repeal Is Doomed.

Washington, October 3.—(Special.)—The senate is simply rousing along now. No decided effort will be made to solve the problem until next week. Practically everybody realizes that there is only one solution—compromise. Without a compromise agreement nothing can be done, but it is believed that there will be a compromise next week. One or two night sessions will demonstrate to the country what everybody knows—that unconditional repeal can never pass.

A couple of weeks ago every indication pointed to repeal. No senator was anxious to allow a full and free debate, but when Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northman came its appearance the situation became completely changed. The southern men were indignant and many of them announced through the columns of the Constitution that the unconditional repeal bill should never pass. In order to prevent it many of them began preparing speeches in order to continue the debate for months if necessary.

Senator Gorman was, perhaps, the first repeal senator to realize that unconditional repeal could not pass in the face of this opposition of southern senators. He frankly so stated to the president, but Secretary Carlisle was of a different opinion, and the president has rather sided with him. At the conference between the president and Secretary Carlisle, the president and Secretary Carlisle were present. At that conference Senator Gorman proposed the bill in the pending compromise. He held that it was too great a responsibility for any one to take to legislate on the question of money. He believed that the treasury to the government to keep the two metals at a parity. The president rather agreed in this view. Secretary Carlisle is now, however, opposing it and is against everything but unconditional repeal. In explaining his position, he said that because the secretary of the treasury should be given authority to sell a limited number of bonds, it would not be necessary for him to exercise this authority. The fact that it was known he could do this in itself would prove a great advantage against a man upon the gold reserve. It seems that Secretary Carlisle and Senator Gorman are rather at war with one another. Mr. Gorman holds to the president that the only solution of the problem is by compromise. Mr. Carlisle holds that with proper management unconditional repeal could be forced through the senate. Senator Gorman doesn't want a compromise. He is an unconditional repealer and wants it that way, but he realizes that it cannot be had. Therefore, his advice to the president is to compromise.

Unconditional Repeal Now Talking.
Unconditional repeal senators occupied the time of the senate today, though these men are claiming to the country that the senators are delaying the repeal by long-winded speeches. The repeal men are doing their utmost to keep the bill from passing.

Secretary Carlisle Says "No."
Secretary Carlisle has been urging Vice President Stevenson to arbitrarily force a vote on the repeal bill in the senate, but Mr. Stevenson is not that kind of a man. Though, personally, he may be in favor of unconditional repeal, he is not the man who would violate the rules of the body over which he presides to pass the measure. It is true that Mr. Stevenson, by an exercise of his powers and a violation of the rules of the senate, could force a vote, but he will not. He is not the man who would violate the rules of the senate over the president's order that he would violate the rules of the senate over the president's order.

Mr. Carlisle Is Extreme.
Secretary Carlisle is said to be even more enthusiastic for unconditional repeal and nothing but unconditional repeal than the president. He is so enthusiastic in his advocacy for unconditional repeal that he is in opposition to any compromise that he is declaring to those who talk with him that unless the opponents of the repeal allow it to pass, congress can do nothing. Representative Springer was with him today. Immediately after leaving Mr. Springer made this statement which was supposed to be the views of Mr. Carlisle:

"There will be no compromise. If the senate does not pass the repeal bill, there will be no repeal of the federal election laws, no tariff legislation and none of the democratic measures which it was hoped this congress would pass, not an iota will be adopted. The bill to repeal the Sherman law will be kept before the senate and will not be withdrawn under any circumstances before being voted on. There has never been anything known such as absolutely indefinite filibustering and I don't believe it will be established now. An opportunity must, I suppose, be given to those senators who have not yet spoken to express their views, but when they have done so, the vote on unconditional repeal cannot long be delayed and then the bill will pass."

Ap to Be Confirmed.
C. H. J. Taylor, the ex-Atlanta negro who has been nominated but not confirmed as minister to Bolivia, says he did not apply for the Bolivian minister. The fact is that Taylor applied for any minister's place. He did not care what country he was sent to so long as he was made an American minister. The president selected Bolivia as the best place for him. Mr. Cleveland felt that he must recognize the colored race in some foreign appointment, and he himself picked out Bolivia as the best place to which to send a negro representative of this country. The fact that Taylor had been in the foreign service of the government, under Mr. Cleveland four years ago, gave him a better opportunity than any of the other colored applicants. Taylor is an inveterate worker and managed to get endorsements from almost every prominent democrat in the country. He presented these to Mr. Cleveland himself and in that way secured the place. The appointment was one of the president's own, though the senate is exhibiting no disposition to hurry the confirmation. There

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TAKES A FRESH HOLD

Fifteen New Cases and the Fourteenth Death Reported at Brunswick.

THE WORST HAS NOT COME YET.

Yellow Fever May Jump to Fifty Victims Any Day.

ALL THE DOCTORS ARE OVERWORKED.

On Jekyll Island the Disease Has a Strong Grip, Seven Being Sick There—Nothing Suspicious at Waycross.

Brunswick, Ga., October 3.—Three deaths were officially reported today—Miss Rosa Nisi, the infant of Blount Bowen and Mrs. Emma Willis, all white. Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported today as follows:

White—Miss Ella Ford, Willie Lucie, Harold Morgan, Mrs. J. J. Speers, Fred Winchester, Theo. Johannessen, J. B. Mock, released.

Colored—Thomas Fisher, Elmer Campbell, Sallie Vachon, Mary Reddish, Priscilla Reynolds, William Moore, Elbert Robbins and Joseph Carpenter.

The discharged were Murray Farlow, Mary Nelson, Mrs. Iverson Wallace, Wesley Highsmith, colored. Two of the deaths reported were unofficially reported by the correspondents. A full report of all the cases was made by Dr. Hugh Burford, who is in charge of the hospital at Brunswick. He reported that the disease was now in a very serious stage and that the worst had not come yet. He said that the disease was now in a very serious stage and that the worst had not come yet. He said that the disease was now in a very serious stage and that the worst had not come yet.

The seven who are now being treated were Dr. Hugh Burford's patients. Something has caused difficulty in getting the names and location of these patients. Without regard to the effect it will have on any one's property, the correspondent feels justified in reporting every case he authoritatively learns exists without considering the localities thus affected. There are now eighty-two cases under treatment; discharged, forty-two; died, fourteen; total, 138; rate of death, 16.7 per cent.

Doctors Overworked.
Wet weather continues and an increase from fifty to one hundred cases at one time can be daily expected. The force of physicians is now badly overworked. Surgeon Murray has not sleep except on his couch in the hospital in four days and nights. Surgeon Faget and all the local physicians are undergoing a terrible physical and mental strain, but they do not complain. Surgeon Murray is marshaling his forces to meet a tremendous outbreak hourly expected. All the local physicians who have volunteered as nurses are awaiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Booth, of Shreveport, La., and Dr. Wall, a local physician, under Surgeon Murray's instructions, Dr. Lincoln, of Savannah, has been ordered to report to the hospital at Brunswick. All telegraphic communication was cut off before 10 o'clock yesterday, but companies' wires being down in every direction, and the wires of the storm could be sent out last night.

THE DAMAGE IN LOUISIANA.

All the Oranges Blown from the Trees—Con- siderable Loss of Life.

New Orleans, October 3.—Details of Sunday night's storm show that damage to property and loss of life is greater than first reported. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited this part of the Gulf coast, and as far as can be learned, it was the worst since the great storm of 1880. The damage to property was estimated at \$10,000,000. The loss of life was estimated at 100. The damage to property was estimated at \$10,000,000. The loss of life was estimated at 100.

The investigation at Waycross and Wareboro showed nothing suspicious. Waycross, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Surgeon Murray arrived this morning on a special train from Brunswick and visited the suspicious cases reported yesterday. He declared them to be yellow fever. They are in four parts of the town. Surgeon Murray had a special train to leave this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Camp Detention.

Colonel J. W. Bennett was the only passenger. A great many have left by private conveyances. The town is almost depopulated by the white citizens. The town is paucity. A strong cordon has been placed around the city. No one will be permitted to leave unless by way of Camp Detention. Dr. Lincoln arrived from Savannah tonight at 9 o'clock. He is one of the ablest physicians in the state.

FLEEING FROM JESUP.

The Town Is Well Nigh Deserted by Its White Population.

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THEY ARE MEN WHO QUIT THE TOWN

They Are Men Who Quit the Town and Nashville Shops.

BIRMINGHAM SENDS HER SOLDIERS.

Lieutenant Jim Erwin, of the Army, Goes Along—Railroad and Other Property in Danger.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—Governor Jones received news here tonight from the sheriff of Morgan county, of which Decatur is the county seat, saying that there was trouble at Decatur. The trouble was the strike of the large and main machinery and car shops of the Louisville and Nashville system of railroads. Since the strike a few weeks ago more or less trouble has been brewing between the union men and the employers. The shops employ 1,000 operatives. A reduction in the wages was the cause of the strike. Another telegram to Governor Jones from Decatur stated that the strikers had threatened to burn the shops there and only by the aid of troops could it be prevented. It urged the dispatching of troops there tonight. Governor Jones has issued an order calling on the militia at Birmingham. The troops will take the midnight train and arrive at Decatur before daylight. Lieutenant J. B. Erwin, United States army, stationed here, went tonight with other state militia officers. They will take charge of the troops at Birmingham.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

After Quarreling with His Neighbor Thomas Shot Him in the Back.

Opelika, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Late Saturday afternoon Mr. James Thomas shot and mortally wounded Mr. W. F. Fomby, an Joseph Avery's plantation, near Cassata. The weapon used was a double-barreled shotgun. Thomas fired upon Fomby three times. The three loads of shot entered Fomby's body and his death occurred in a few hours. Menger particulars reached Opelika this morning. The trouble was a quarrel between the two men. Fomby was a well-known farmer. Thomas was a well-known farmer. The quarrel was a quarrel between the two men. Fomby was a well-known farmer. Thomas was a well-known farmer. The quarrel was a quarrel between the two men.

WAR IS COSTLY.

The Troubles with the Miners Have Cost Tennessee \$213,000.

Nashville, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—Adjutant General John A. Fite and Captain H. C. Ward left tonight for Clinton where they will tomorrow pay the state troops \$1,000 for their services during the last two months. The troops will then be disbanded and discharged. Since the first outbreak of the miners a little over two years ago, the resultant and similar troubles have cost the state \$213,000, the expenses of the present year footing in at about \$75,000. The balance of the cost of the penitentiary owe the state over \$100,000.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON OBJECTS.

He Thinks the Soldiers Should Be Kept in Camp to Prevent the Spread of the Disease.

Clinton, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—Captain Kellar Anderson, who is in command of the troops at Camp Carpenters, pressed much surprise tonight when he learned that Adjutant General Fite and Captain Ward would be here tomorrow to pay off and dismiss the soldiers now remain in camp. Captain Anderson favors keeping the soldiers in camp because as they are the main witnesses by whom their comrades now in jail here hope to prove their innocence. To discharge the soldiers would be to leave the men in jail, and it would be almost an impossibility to get them together again when they were released.

NOT A LYING THING THIS YEAR.

The Normal and Industrial School, with its 372, the Greatest in Thirty Years.

Nashville, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—The Normal and Industrial school, with its 372, the greatest in thirty years. The school is the largest in the state. The school is the largest in the state. The school is the largest in the state. The school is the largest in the state. The school is the largest in the state.

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TROOPS.

He Was a Member of the Troops and Was Killed in the War.

Birmingham, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—This morning E. H. Frazier, a member of the troops, was killed in the war. He was a member of the troops and was killed in the war. He was a member of the troops and was killed in the war. He was a member of the troops and was killed in the war. He was a member of the troops and was killed in the war.

THEY ARE AT WORK AGAIN.

Large Factories in Massachusetts Working on Full Time.

Amesbury, Mass., October 3.—The Hamilton Woolen Company started up on full time today. All of the hands will now find steady work, although at a reduction of wages.

Clinton, Mass., October 3.—The Lancaster gringham mills resumed full time today with an average reduction in wages of 14 per cent.

COTTON OPENING RAPIDLY.

Lawrence, N. C., October 3.—(Special.)—There is now no doubt from reports received by the state agricultural department that North Carolina's cotton crop will be picked by October 20th. Three-fourths of the cotton is now open on most farms. Such early and general opening was never before known in North Carolina. All labor is now well employed in

TROOPS ON THE MARCH

Decatur Fears Trouble.

Governor Jones.

THE STRIKERS ARE THREATENING TO BURN THE SHOPS.

They Are Men Who Quit the Town and Nashville Shops.

BIRMINGHAM SENDS HER SOLDIERS.

Lieutenant Jim Erwin, of the Army, Goes Along—Railroad and Other Property in Danger.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—Governor Jones received news here tonight from the sheriff of Morgan county, of which Decatur is the county seat, saying that there was trouble at Decatur. The trouble was the strike of the large and main machinery and car shops of the Louisville and Nashville system of railroads. Since the strike a few weeks ago more or less trouble has been brewing between the union men and the employers. The shops employ 1,000 operatives. A reduction in the wages was the cause of the strike. Another telegram to Governor Jones from Decatur stated that the strikers had threatened to burn the shops there and only by the aid of troops could it be prevented. It urged the dispatching of troops there tonight. Governor Jones has issued an order calling on the militia at Birmingham. The troops will take the midnight train and arrive at Decatur before daylight. Lieutenant J. B. Erwin, United States army, stationed here, went tonight with other state militia officers. They will take charge of the troops at Birmingham.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

After Quarreling with His Neighbor Thomas Shot Him in the Back.

Opelika, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Late Saturday afternoon Mr. James Thomas shot and mortally wounded Mr. W. F. Fomby, an Joseph Avery's plantation, near Cassata. The weapon used was a double-barreled shotgun. Thomas fired upon Fomby three times. The three loads of shot entered Fomby's body and his death occurred in a few hours. Menger particulars reached Opelika this morning. The trouble was a quarrel between the two men. Fomby was a well-known farmer. Thomas was a well-known farmer. The quarrel was a quarrel between the two men.

WAR IS COSTLY.

The Troubles with the Miners Have Cost Tennessee \$213,000.

HE SAW THE MURDER

One of the Negroes in the Braswell Killing Admits He Was There.

JUDGE SPEER DOES NOT GO NORTH.

He Is at Mt. Airy and Leaves the Southern Case in the Hands of Mr. Justice Jackson.

Macon, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The preliminary trial of the alleged Braswell murders was continued this morning in the superior court room, Justices Hodge and Gerdine presiding. Last Friday because of the absence of Horne and Hicks, the principal witnesses against Bird and Boston, the negroes tried today, the case was held over until today. No criminal evidence against Bird was introduced and he was set at liberty. It faced otherwise with Boston. An important witness in the person of Press Bonner, a fellow prisoner with Boston, was brought on the stand and testified to a confession made by Boston to him while in jail.

From the confession, Boston must have given a graphic account of the crime and he pictured the scene in all its harrowing details. He exculpates himself, however, and says that he was present only as a looker-on. He states that Henry Miller, the negro committed last Friday, was the head and front of the whole affair, and also implicated Bird. The trial will result, or what developments will spring up in the meantime, but from present indications, it will go hard with all the negroes now in jail. There are four of them—the Trounman boys, Henry Miller and Boston. Hope Polhill is attorney for the negroes. The state is represented by the two Trounman boys.

It has been generally supposed that Judge Emory Speer would preside with Justice Jackson at the rehearing of the question of the liability of the Southern railroad and the tripartite bonds, but The Constitution is informed today that Judge Speer will not be present at the hearing was to continue tomorrow at Washington but is reported to have been postponed until Saturday. Judge Speer is still at Mount Airy where he has been spending the summer and suffering from hay fever.

The Macon Volunteers held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at which the following non-commissioned officers were named:

First sergeant, J. E. P. Stevens; second sergeant, J. L. Loh; third sergeant, T. P. Bunkley; fourth sergeant, M. J. Redmond; fifth sergeant, Sam E. Hunter; first corporal, J. S. Hill; second corporal, J. C. Jordan; third corporal, J. B. Corbin; fourth corporal, C. C. Connor, Jr.

In consequence of the promotion of Second Lieutenant George H. Barker to first lieutenant, an election will be held on the 9th instant to fill the vacancy of second lieutenant.

The Volunteers decided to have written and published a complete history of the gallant company from the day of its organization to the present time, covering a period of nearly seventy years. The volunteers are also arranging to take an extensive trip over the north and west in 1895, and for the purpose, each member of the company has commenced to pay a monthly assessment of one dollar into the savings bank of the city for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the trip.

The Flood Rifles also held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night.

The trouble about the management of the Macon Telegraph has been settled by Professor G. R. Glenn, assuming management of the business office and Mr. W. G. F. Frie, taking charge of the entire editorial department. Both gentlemen are well suited and qualified for their respective work, and under their management and direction, the Telegraph will no doubt grow and prosper. Success to them and their paper.

The county commissioners held their regular monthly meeting today. Much routine business was transacted. The commissioners decided that on December 1st they would fix the salaries of the county officers under their control for the ensuing year. It is possible that some of the salaries will be raised, as the expenses of the county are too large. The present officers and their salaries are as follows: County Physician, W. H. Ashman, salary, \$70 per month; Superintendent of Road House, Callaway, \$75 per month; Court House Janitor, Flowers, \$40 per month. The commissioners may petition the legislature to enact a law whereby the expenses of the county can be reduced and taxation decreased. The reduction may come through the jail, city court, etc.

Great Cotton Procession. Macon witnessed a novel procession today. It consisted of about 200 country two-horse wagons each loaded with two or three bales of cotton and two or three men on each wagon. The procession was headed by a brass band and after a short march, the principal streets of the city stopped at W. A. Davis & Co.'s warehouse, where the cotton was unloaded. The farmers and their cotton came from Grayford, Taylor, Monroe, Bibb and other counties of this immediate section.

Thus evening at 6 o'clock an elegant repast and barbeque was served in the large hall on Fourth street complimentary to the visiting farmers by B. P. Ray. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. John T. Riffe, which was responded to by Colonel R. U. Harleman. Captain W. A. Davis also spoke. Five hundred farmers and many others were present.

Home Won't Serve. While Mr. Henry Horne was in New York last week the new charter committee elected him as one of the three members of the public works commission. Mr. Horne has returned to the city, and today he informed The Constitution that he would decline the commission. Mr. Horne has long been known as a public works expert.

PECULIARLY MADE. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are made of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. They are different from the large old-fashioned pills for the same ailments as they are as tiny as mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They're made in an ordinary under the direct supervision of scientific men. Everything else being equal, the smaller the size of a liver pill, the more comfort. They do not shock the system, but regulate, cleanse and tone up the liver, stomach, and bowels, in nature's own way. They're put up in sealed glass vials, easily carried in the pocket. In Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, or for breaking up sudden attacks of Colds, Fevers, and Inflammation, 'Pleasant Pellets' are prompt and effective in action.

Peculiar in the way they're sold, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

A certain and lasting cure for the worst Catarrh in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

BATTLE IN THE DARK

Alabama Clans Are Arming for War, Which Is On in Earnest.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS EXCHANGED.

This, Though, Was Merely a Preliminary Skirmish and Nothing to What Is Expected.

Opelika, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Hightower's gun, six miles from Opelika, was the scene of a lively shooting scrape Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the particulars of which have just reached Opelika.

For twenty minutes a regular fusillade was kept up and the bullets flew thick and fast. Several persons were hit but none of them seriously injured.

Mr. James F. Pruster, one of the principals, claims that Mr. Edward Hightower and several others, among whom were Messrs. Ben Morris, Arthur Sanders and a negro named Jim Black, fired upon himself and party from Hightower's ginhouse while they were passing along the public road. Pruster's party was composed of Messrs. T. J. Swain, Jake Cooper, Rickard Stringfellow, John McElmiston, Clifton Freer, Oscar Swain and Pink Jones, all of whom are men of high standing in the community in which they reside. According to Pruster's statement, threats were made against himself and friends by Hightower's party, and Hightower stated to Pruster Saturday night, while they were in Opelika, that he had been prepared himself for there would be bloodshed before the next morning. Pruster paid no attention to this threat, but left Opelika about dark Saturday and started home in company with his friends.

"As we were directly opposite Hightower's gin in the public road," says Mr. Pruster, "several shots pealed forth from the gin in rapid succession and a dozen bullets whistled in close proximity to us. Mr. Pink Jones exclaimed, 'They have shot me' and it was then that our party returned the fire. They had no advantage. They were shooting from ambush at us and we could only distinguish the source from which came the shots by the flash of the powder.

Bullets went through the clothing of three of Pruster's party, but with the exception of Mr. Pink Jones, no one was wounded. Fully 100 shots were exchanged, but owing to the darkness the targets were indistinct, which accounts for no more disastrous result than the flash of the powder.

Having the worst of the situation Pruster and comrades did not tarry in the immediate vicinity longer than necessary, and thus the affair ended for the time being. Bad feelings run high, however, and the end is not yet. Both sides are determined and declare readiness to defend themselves with a vengeance. Bloodshed is hourly expected and the officers are kept on a close watch on the movements of Mr. Pruster, who is in Opelika today. Every effort will be made to arrest all the negroes implicated in the shooting, and to hold at once to keep the peace of the state of Alabama. The affair is extremely serious and troops may yet have to be called out to put a quietus on the blood-thirsty bloodshed.

A bad feeling has existed between Pruster and Hightower for several years and several previous scraps have taken place. Pruster was shot through the arm in November last by a friend of Hightower's and on another occasion he was jerked from his horse and flogged with a hickory stick. Mr. T. J. Swain, who is a friend of Pruster, says that Hightower some time ago and this affair was only quieted after considerable trouble on the part of mutual friends. Both men live within eight miles of Opelika and reside within a mile of each other. In the neighborhood each man has his personal following, and their respective friends are about equally divided.

Their difficulties have been taken up by their friends and the entire neighborhood for two miles around is sufficiently interested to fight for their respective friends. The consequences are a little war has been raging for some time, and the neighborhood is kept in a continuous uproar of excitement and dissension.

Pruster and Hightower each run public gins and the rivalry between them is very bitter. A few days ago, so Pruster claims, a white tenant of his hauled two bales of cotton to Hightower's gin, and Pruster went to Hightower and informed him that he had a mortgage on the cotton and requested him not to get it mixed with the cotton of other people. At this Hightower growled and ordered Pruster off his premises. Pruster declined to go without the cotton, whereupon his tenant and the negro, Jim Black, cursed him and threatened to beat him to death unless he left at once. Pruster left and came to Opelika to consult his attorney. It was while returning home that he and his party were attacked by Hightower's men.

This unfortunate state of affairs is deeply regretted. Both Hightower and Pruster are among Lee county's most influential citizens. They are men of high moral standing, and with this exception lead quiet and peaceable lives. The officers will prevent the sanguinary meeting, if possible.

It is stated on the streets today that Hightower is armed with a shotgun and will renew the difficulty when he sees Pruster.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

They Had Been Married Six Months and Kept It Secret. Savannah, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—A sensation has come to light in the disappearance of two well-known young people, Miss Sallie Jewett and Mr. Arthur Jeffords. It was learned after hours that they had gone to Charleston. They have been quite intimate for some time and their friends thought they were engaged but that the matter went no further. It was learned today, however, that they have been married since the 12th of March, and that the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Lister, of St. Paul's church.

The matter had been pretty well concealed until last two or three days when the relatives of the two young people began to grow suspicious and had about reached the conclusion that more had happened than they knew of. Their suspicions were confirmed by the flight of the young couple. The two were very much excited over the affair at first, but later they telegraphed them to come home.

RESIGNS TWO OFFICES. Augusta is to have a Free Night School and Lower Rates to Chicago. Augusta, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Irvin Alexander has resigned both his positions of United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the United States court. He finds that duties of the offices require more time than he can afford to give from his law practice.

Professor C. H. Withrow was today elected teacher of the free night school, which will be opened here on October 16th for young men. Professor Withrow is principal of the Richmond academy and his new position does not interfere with his present duties.

The Georgia railroad made another cut today in the fare from Chicago and reduced the price of tickets this date to the world's fair to \$24.00.

Heavy Rain at Jackson. Jackson, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—About 5 o'clock last evening a cold and threatening cloud rose in the south and rapidly traveled northward, and with it came a very heavy rain. It has continued from then till now, badly washing land and damaging cotton open in the field.

A Doctor for Jepp. Savannah, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Dr. T. P. Lincoln has been appointed by Health Officer Brumby, at the request of Surgeon General Wyman, to go to Jepp as government inspector and look after the yellow fever there. Dr. Lincoln had been during the epidemic of 1879. He accepted the appointment and left for the scene of his labors.

Will Be Run at Louisville. Louisville, Ky., October 3.—The fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club will be run of here instead of at Latonia, as was first proposed. The pressure brought to bear by the hotels and business men was so great that the management decided that it would be best to hold the six weeks' meeting at home.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

That the Copeland Treatment Is Infinitely the Best.

Superior Skill and Unequaled Testimony, With the Results that Show the Permanent Character of the Copeland System, Room 315 Kiser building.

The patients under the care of Copeland physicians are satisfied, either cured or progressing favorably toward a cure. Drs. Copeland, Porter and Mulholland's great success in the treatment of all diseases of the nervous membrane and their kindred affections, is the result of years of special training, special practice and special application. They know that their experience is wider, their practice larger, their facilities for treatment more ample and complete and their results more certain.

The Copeland system of practice is the result of years of patient, thorough and special investigation by the most eminent specialists of Europe and America. Branchial Catarrh and Stomach Trouble, With Rheumatism and Blood Poisoning. Mr. Charles E. Parker, of 221 West Mitchell, who was born and raised in Atlanta, speaks thus of his excellent treatment by Dr. Copeland's treatment for bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

"I had been a sufferer from catarrh of the larynx and stomach for several years, and rheumatism, for a great many years. I became subject to a severe bronchial catarrh, a dry, tickling and very irritating chronic cough, attending with pain in the sides, chest and shoulder blades and with shortness of breath and great bodily weakness. 'Some time ago I was taken with skin disease. The itching was such that I could not keep from scratching the sores and the sores multiplied and became more and more inflamed, and gradually extended until they covered nearly my entire body. When I was in the Kiser building, I commenced his treatment, I was very soon entirely well of the rheumatism, and it wasn't long until every trace of bronchial catarrh, stomach trouble, including the sores on my body, had gone for good.'

THE COPELAND MEDICAL PRACTICE IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. IT IS FOUNDED ON HONESTY AND BUILT UP BY ABILITY, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.

HOME TREATMENT. Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including all medicines. Write for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building.

\$5 a Month. CATARRH CURED IN HALF THE TIME REQUIRED BY ANY OTHER SYSTEM. \$5 PER MONTH, INCLUDING MEDICINES.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. DR. W. H. COPELAND, Consulting Physician. DR. E. D. PORTER, Physician. DR. W. H. MILLHOLLAND, Physician.

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Leather and Shoe Trade Building, West Gallery.

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Visitors at any of our will receive careful as well as beautiful Souvenir Occasion.

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